BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

A

COLLECTION OF THE RULES

MADE BY GOVERNMENT

UNDER THE INDIAN FOREST ACT, VII OF 1878,
AS AMENDED BY ACT V OF 1890,

FOR

THE MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

OF

FORESTS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES, BENGAL,

SECOND EDITION.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1894.

NOTE.—These Rules are complete up to the 1st April 1894.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

PAGE.

(a).—General powers of Forest Officers; sections 2, 24, and 75(a) ... 1
(b).—Grant of rewards; section 75(b) 2

CHAPTER II.—Rules applicable to all Reserved Forests.

(a).—Hunting, shooting, and fishing; section 25(i) 3

These Rules are also applicable to all Protected Forests *mutatis mutandis.*

CHAPTER III.—General Rules for certain Protected Forests.

(a).—Cultivation, Sundarbans protected forests; section 29(c) ... 3
(b).—General rules, Sundarbans protected forests; sections 31 and 41 ... 4
(c).—Reservation of trees, Khurda protected forests; section 29 ... 9
(d).—General rules, Khurda protected forests; sections 31 and 41 ... 9
(e).—Reservation of trees, Chota Nagpur protected forests; section 29 ... 11

CHAPTER IV.—Rules for the control of timber, &c., in transit.

(a).—Transport of timber, Sundarbans reserved and protected forests; section 41 12
(b).—Registration of property marks, Sundarbans reserved and protected forests; section 41(i) 13
(c).—Transport of timber, Chittagong reserved and unclassed State forests; section 41 13

CHAPTER V.—Rules for the collection of drift and stranded timber.

(a).—Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts and Sundarbans forests; section 45 16
(b).—Sundarbans forests; section 51 16
(c).—Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong district; section 45 ... 18
(d).—The Gandak river and its tributaries in the Champaran and Saran districts; section 45 20

CHAPTER VI.—Subsidiary Rules.

(a).—Unleased portion of the Chittagong Khas Mahals, reservation of trees; section 75(c) 23
(b).—Sundarbans forests, boat registration; section 75(d) 25
(c).—Fire protection; section 75(d) 26
(d).—Rules regulating grazing; section 75(d)—
(1).—Dumsong subdivision of Darjeeling district 27
(2).—Darjeeling forests 28

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

RULES MADE BY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE INDIAN FOREST ACT, VII OF 1878,

HAVING FORCE IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

(a)—*General Powers of Forest Officers* (*sections* 2, 24, *and* 75(*a*)).

THE officers of the Forest Department in Bengal, mentioned in the first column of the following schedule, shall exercise the powers of "Forest Officers," under the sections of the Forest Act mentioned in the second column of the same, over against each such class of officers respectively :—

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Act under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
1	2	3
I.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, and Extra-Assistant Conservators, when in charge of Forest Divisions.	20	Power to publish translation of notification of Reserved forests.
	25	Do. to permit prohibited acts in reserved forests.
	33	Do. to permit prohibited acts in protected forests.
	45	Do. to notify depôts for drift timber, &c.
	46	Do. to issue notice to claimants of drift timber, &c.
	47	Do. to decide claims to drift timber, &c.
	50	Do. to receive payments on account of drift timber, &c.
	60	Do. to direct release of property seized.
	67	Do. to compound offences.
	82	Do. to sell forest produce for Government dues.
II.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Extra-Assistant Conservators, and Rangers in receipt of salaries of at least Rs. 100 per mensem, subordinate to any officer of class I, when specially authorised in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests.	25	Power to permit prohibited acts in reserved forests.
	33	Do. to permit prohibited acts in protected forests.
	60	Do. to direct release of property seized.
	67	Do. to compound offences.

* *Vide* Notification dated the 14th October 1890.

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Act under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
1	2	3
III.—All Rangers on salaries of less than Rs 100 per mensen and Foresters subordinate to any officer of class I, when specially authorised in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests.	25	Power to permit prohibited acts in reserved forests
	33	Do. to permit prohibited acts in protected forests.
	60	Do. to direct release of property seized.
IV.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Extra-Assistant Conservators, Rangers, Foresters, and Forest Guards, whether on permanent or temporary establishments.	45	Power of collecting drift timber, &c.
	52	Do to seize property liable to confiscation.
	55	Do. to take charge of Government or confiscated property.
	56	Do. to accept charge of property when offender is unknown
	63	Do. to arrest without warrant in certain cases.
	69	Do. to seize and impound cattle trespassing
	82	Do. to take possession of produce under Government lien.

2. The Conservator of Forests is empowered to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on his subordinate officers in the foregoing schedule.

3. The Conservator of Forests is empowered under section 24 of the Act, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, to stop ways and watercourses in reserved forests subject to the provisions of that section.

* (*b*).—*Grant of rewards* (*section* 75 (*b*)).

1. All non-gazetted Government officers and persons not in the employ of Government are eligible for rewards under these rules.

2. The Magistrate or the Court imposing the fine is bound to inform the Divisional Forest Officer, or the Sub-divisional Forest Officer not being below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the levy of the fine, and the whole or any part of the fine, when realized, may be distributed in such proportions as that officer may think fit among the persons instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles, or the capture of the offender. Besides the amount of the fine, the said persons shall also be entitled to share the whole or part of proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles. The Forest Officer aforesaid may also, out of the fine realized, award compensation to any person subjected to annoyance or injury in connection with the proceedings in which the fine was imposed.

3. Rewards granted under these rules shall be disbursed at once, if they are less than Rs. 100. If they are over Rs. 100, that sum only

* *Vide* Notification dated the 23rd October 1880, as amended by Notification dated 23rd September 1889.

will be disbursed at once, and the rest after the period of appeal has expired, or the appeal has been rejected. In the event of the conviction being reversed on appeal, the amount paid in rewards shall not be recovered from the persons to whom it has been paid, unless it shall appear that they have acted fraudulently.

4. In cases where, under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, a Forest Officer has accepted a sum of money as compensation for any damage which has been committed, the Conservator of Forests may authorize the payment of a portion of the amount realized as a reward to any person who may have contributed to the discovery of the offender.

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR RESERVED FORESTS.

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL AREAS IN BENGAL THAT HAVE BEEN, OR MAY HEREAFTER BE, DECLARED RESERVED FORESTS.

* (*a*).—*Hunting, shooting, and fishing* (*section* 25 (*i*)).

1. No person shall in such reserved forests, unless it be necessary in defence of the life or limb of himself or some other, kill or wound any elephant, or catch or attempt to catch elephants.

2. No person shall in such reserved forest set snares or traps.

3. Nothing in the above rules shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests or of the Local Government.

4. Between the 1st April and the 30th September, both days inclusive, in each year the killing of the following animals and birds is prohibited :—

Deer and antelope.	Hill and sand grouse.
Hare.	Peafowl.
Pheasant.	Florican.
Partridge.	Jungle fowl.

Also spur fowl, all ducks that breed in the country, grey duck, comb duck, pink-headed duck, large and small whistling teal, and cotton teal.

[These rules are also applicable to all protected forests, *mutatis mutandis.*]

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR PROTECTED FORESTS.

SUNDARBANS PROTECTED FORESTS.

† (*a*) *Cultivation* (*section* 29 (*c*)).

On and from the 14th day of January 1880, the breaking up or clearing for cultivation or for any other purpose of any land in the

---

* *Vide* Notification dated the 7th August 1888.
† Notification dated 13th January 1880.

Protected Forest of the Sunderbans by any persons except persons to whom a written lease of such land has been granted by or under the authority of the Government, is prohibited.

* (*b*)—*Rules for the Sundarbans Protected Forests* (*sections* 31 *and* 41).

[See also Chapter IV.]

Rule 1.—No trees, timber, or any other forest produce shall be cut, sawn, gathered, or removed from the Sundarbans Protected Forests without prepayment in full of the charges due thereon at the undermentioned rates, and in accordance with the following classification:—

(*a*)—Timber of the following kinds in pieces measuring eight feet and upwards in length, or three feet and upwards in girth at the thick end, shall be classed as *logs* and charged for as follows:—

Sundri—One-and-a-quarter annas per "running foot."
Pussur and *Amoor*—One anna per running foot.
Logs of any other species—One-half anna per running foot.

Pieces of wood measuring eight feet and upwards in length, and under three feet in girth at the thick end, shall be classed as *poles* and charged for as follows:—

Sundri—One anna per maund	Boat measurement.
Pussur, *Amoor*, and *Goran*—Nine pies per maund ...	
Poles of any other species—Six pies per maund ...	

Pieces of wood measuring less than eight feet in length, and of which the girth at the thick end is under three feet, shall be classed as *firewood*, and be charged for as follows:—

Sundri—Nine pies per maund	Boat measurement.
Goran—Six pies per maund	
Other kinds of firewood—Three pies per maund ...	

In the event of any *sundri* wood being found to be present in a boat-load of fuel of other kinds, the whole quantity of wood in the boat shall be liable to the higher royalty prescribed in the case of *sundri* firewood.

Wax and *Honey*—One rupee per maund.

All other forest produce—Three pies per maund ... Boat measurement.

(*b*)—These and such other charges as may from time to time be fixed under sections 31 and 41 of the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1890, shall also be levied on such timber and other forest produce as may be exported from lands leased under the rules for the lease of waste lands in the Sundarbuns.

* *Vide* Notifications, dated the 5th May 1885, and No. 1397For., dated the 12th April 1892.

Rule II.—Any person desiring to enter the Sundarbans Protected Forests for the purpose of cutting, sawing, converting, gathering, or removing trees, timber or other forest produce, shall take out a permit or license for the produce which he proposes to remove. The said permit shall be in the form hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions printed on the back thereof; it shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Sundarbans Forest Division, or by any of his subordinates duly authorized to issue permits, on prepayment only of the prescribed charges.

Rule III.—Permits or licenses for the cutting, sawing, converting, gathering or removal of any forest produce within the boundaries of the Sundarbans Protected Forests can be obtained from the officers in charge of revenue stations, a list of which will be notified from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rule IV.—Any forest produce in transit within, or passing out of, the Sundarbans Protected Forests, and any such produce found in any water-channel skirting or leading from the said forests, when there is reason to believe that anything is payable to the Government in respect of such produce, may be stopped and examined by any forest or police officer.

The following is a list* of the revenue stations referred to in Rule III of the above rules:—

No.	Name.	Situation.
1	2	3
1	Mud Point ...	Junction of Dhani khal and Moori Ganga river.
2	Shikarpur ...	Junction of the Shikarpur khal and Moori Ganga river.
3	Nalkora ...	Junction of the Raidiggee and Moonee khals.
4	Meeraganj ...	Junction of the Jhamar and Baskee khals.
5	Basrah ...	On the Bidyadharree river, near Bansra railway station.
6	Samukputha ...	Junction of Tolly's Nala and Bidyadharree river.
7	Bamanghatta ...	Left bank of Bangor Katta khal.
8	Matla ...	Near Canning railway station on Matla river.
9	Rampura ...	Junction of Gotyahara gang and Borokalgatchya river.
10	Sahibkhali ...	Junction of Canay Kutteo khal and Roymungul river.
11	Busuntpur ...	Junction of Khalindee nadi and Jaboona river.
12	Halderkhali ...	Junction of Haldar khal and Mandah river.
13	Boorigoalni ...	Junction of Chuar gang and Golputtoo river.
14	Cobaduk ...	Junction of the Golputtoo and Arpangassia rivers.

* Notification dated the 5th November 1888.

No.	Name.	Situation.
1	2	3
15	Cassee Abad ...	Junction of Hoogla khal and Shakbaria river.
16	Baniakhali ...	Junction of Bania Hodda and Mysaleer khals.
17	Dhaki ...	Junction of Dhaki and Sheepsah rivers.
18	Dacope ...	Junction of Dacope khal and Bhudder river.
19	Khulna ...	Junction of Bhyrub and Pussur rivers.
20	Shella ...	Junction of Mungla nadi and Pussur river.
21	Chandpie ...	Junction of the Chilla Chandpie and Khurma nadis.
22	Jewdhara ..	Junction of Jewdhara khal and Bhola river.
23	Suputi ...	On the left bank of the Suputi river, near the junction of the Suputi or Boroborni river with Pancassea or Dhumar river, the junction being locally known as Satmohona.

CHAPER III, (*c*).

On page 9, *add* "17.—Banyan tree (*Ficus Bengalensis*)" to the list of trees reserved under section 29 in the Khurda Protected Forests. And *add* a foot-note—*Vide* Notification, No. 5140—For., dated the 19th November, 1894.

[I, 1—January 1895.]

CHAPTER III—SEC. (*d*).

**Substitute* the following rules for the rules in section (*d*) for the management of the Khurda Protected Forests :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1890), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of Notification, No. 1955—For., dated the 10th May 1892, to make the following rules for the management of the Protected Forests of the Government Estate of Khurda in Orissa :—

1. The Khurda Protected Forests shall be under the management of the Officer in charge of the Puri Forest Division, acting under the orders of the Collector of Puri.

2. Green trees of the species reserved under section 29 (named in schedule A below) may not be felled, cut, lopped, or in any way injured, without the written permission of the Collector of Puri in each case, and such permission will only be given in behalf of some public object. The material yielded by the operation can be disposed of as the Collector may decide, but all revenue realized from this source must be credited to the Forest Department.

3. All trees and timber not belonging to the classes reserved under section 29 have been set aside for the use of the raiyats and other residents of the estate, and may not be felled, cut, collected or removed, except as provided in these rules.

4. No trees of whatever species, whether specially reserved under section 29 or not, growing on the banks of any tank, or

* *Vide* Notification No. 5401—For., dated the 16th December 1895.

KHURDA PROTECTED FORESTS.

*(c).—*Reservation of trees in the Khurda Forests* (*section* 29).

In supersession of all previous notifications under this section, relating to the Protected Forests of the Khurda Government estate in Orissa, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 29 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), to—

(*a*) declare the following classes of trees to be reserved in the said forests from the date of this notification, namely—

1. Mango; vernacular ám (*Mangifera indica*).
2. Tamarind; vernacular Tentuli (*Tamarindus indica*).
3. Mohul (*Bassia latifolia*).
4. Jack; vernacular Panasa (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).
5. Kuchila (*Strychus nux-vomica*).
6. Neem (*Melia indica*).
7. Bel (*Ægle marmelos*).
8. Kendhu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*).
9. Hara (*Terminalia Chebula*).
10. Gundi (*Mallotus Phillipinensis*).
11. Kusum (*Schleichera tryuga*).
12. Sonari (*Cassia fistula*).
13. Suam (*Soymida fibrifuga*).
14. Sal (*Shorea robusta*).
15. Piasal (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*).
16. Sissu (*Dalbergia Sissoo and D. latifolia*).

(*b*) prohibit in the said forests, subject to the rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council under section 31, the following acts, namely—

(1) the quarrying of stone;
(2) the burning of lime and charcoal;
(3) the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest produce;
(4) the breaking up or clearing of any land for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose.

†(*d*).—*Rules for Khurda Protected Forests* (*sections* 31 *and* 41.)

1. The Khurda Protected Forests shall be under the management of the officer in charge of the Puri Forest Division, acting under the orders of the Collector of Puri.

2. Green trees of the 16 species reserved under section 29 may not be felled, cut, lopped, or in any way injured without the written permission of the Collector of Puri in each case, and such permission will only be given in behalf of some public object. The material yielded by the operations can be disposed of as the Collector may decide, but all revenues realized from this source must be credited to the Forest Department.

---

* Notification No. 1954For., dated the 15th May 1892.
† *Vide* Notification No. 1955For., dated 10th May 1892.

3. All trees and timber not belonging to the classes reserved under section 29 have been set aside for the use of the raiyats and other residents of the estate, and may not be felled, cut, collected, or removed, except as provided in these rules.

4. Trees of the following species may not be lopped, but may be felled and removed for purposes of house construction and repair and for the manufacture and repair of household and agricultural implements and furniture:—

1. Karam (*Adina cordifolia*).
2. Gambari (*Gmelina arborea*).
3. Mohanim (*Ailanthus excelsa*).
4. Chhariana (*Ochrocarpus longifolia*).
5. Bheru (*Chloroxylon Surdonia*).
6. Korong (*Pongamia glabra*).
7. Dhan (*Anogeissus latifolia*).
8. Kongora (*Xylia dolabriformio*).
9. Tinia (*Albizzia*).
10. Mohin (*Odina wodier*).
11. Kasi (*Briedelia retusa*).
12. Poonang (*Calophyllum inophyllum*).
13. Bandan (*Ougenia delbergioides*).
14. Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*).
15. Bahera (*Terminalia bellerica*).

These trees are not to be cut for firewood, fencing material, or for any other purpose than that mentioned above, without the Collector's written sanction.

5. Subject to the conditions contained in Rule 4, trees not reserved under section 29, and dry trees and dry timber of all species, excepting sâl, piasâl and sissu, and all other forest produce whatsoever, may be felled, cut, collected and removed by every *bonâ fide* resident of the Khurda Government estate, *together with* all members of the indigenous tribes known as Savars and Bouris, and all landless labourers, to all which persons grazing also may be permitted, provided—

(*i*) that the produce shall be required for personal use, and shall not be sold or bartered except to persons privileged under these rules, who will then be bound in the same way;

(*ii*) that a payment calculated at the rate of six pies in the rupee of his rent, or such other amount as may be fixed from time to time by the Local Government, shall be realized (in addition to the rent) by the Collector of Puri from every rent-paying raiyat in each village of the estate, and credited to the Forest Department as forest revenue on account of general use of the Protected Forest;

(*iii*) that where the user is a dhobi, potter, blacksmith, or other person following some industry which consumes an unusually large quantity of fuel, such user shall obtain from the Divisional Forest Officer an annual license to be paid for at the rate of one rupee, or such other rate or rates as may be fixed from time to time by the Local Government;

(*iv*) that professional graziers of goats and sheep may only graze such animals in localities to be set aside for the purpose by

the Collector of Puri, and that all professional graziers shall pay the following grazing fees, or such other fees as may be fixed from time to time by the Local Government;—

Per buffalo (of any age)	...	Eight annas per annum, or for any period of less than a year.
Any other animal (of any age)		Four annas per annum, or for any period of less than a year.

6. No land in the Khurda Protected Forests may be cleared or broken up for "toila," *i.e.*, temporary cultivation, except with the written permission of the Collector of Puri, and subject to the condition that trees of the species reserved under section 29 (including stems of any age) may not be felled, lopped, burnt or in any way injured.

(*e*) *Reservation of trees, &c., under section* 29 *of the Forest Act in the Protected Forests of the Chota Nagpur Division.*

* The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 29 of the Indian Forest Act (Act VII of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1890), and in reference to the "Protected Forests" of the districts of Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Palámau, Hazáribágh, and Manbhum in the Chota-Nagpur Division—

(*i*) to declare the following species of trees to be reserved from the 5th September 1892, namely:—

1. Sal (*Shorea robusta*).
2. Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*).
3. Kusum (*Schleichera trijuga*).
4. Kohua (*Terminalia arjuna*).
5. Harra (*Terminalia chebula*).
6. Paisár (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).
7. Neem (*Melia indica*).
8. Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*).
9. Mango (*Mangifera indica*).
10. Mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*).
11. Khair (*Acacia arabica*).
12. Paras (*Bulla frondosa*).
13. Karam (*Adina cordifolia*).
14. Karanjh (*Pongomia glabra*).
15. Kurrilla Báns (*Dendeo calamus striclus*, *immature culms*).

(*ii*) to prohibit in the said forests, from the same date, *and subject to the rules to be made under section* 31 *of the Act*—

(1) the quarrying of stone;
(2) the burning of lime and charcoal;
(3) the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest produce;
(4) the breaking up, or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose, any land.

* *Vide* Notification No. 3376For., dated 5th September 1892.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

SUNDARBANS RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS.

[See also Chapter III]

*(a).—*Transport of timber* (*section* 41).

The following rules will take effect in such tracts in the Sunderbans as have been or may hereafter be declared reserved and protected forests under the Indian Forest Act on and from the 6th November 1888:—

I.—Any person who desires to transport any forest produce through the Sundarbans forests, or through lands that have been, or may hereafter be, leased under the rules for the lease of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Backergunge, or through any part of the said forests or leased lands, or through any of the water-channels intersecting or skirting them, shall take out a pass at one of the revenue stations, a list of which will be published from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and he shall further produce such pass when called upon to do so by any Forest or Police Officer, and return such pass at any one of the said stations on passing out of the boundary of the forest. The fee, if any, payable for such passes, will from time to time be fixed by the Conservator of Forests and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The following is a list of the revenue stations actually open:—

1. Mud Point.
2. Shikarpore.
3. Nalkola.
4. Miragunge.
5. Basrah.
6. Samukputa.
7. Bamanghatta.
8. Matla.
9. Rampura.
10. Sahibkhali.
11. Busuntpore.
12. Halderkhali.
13. Burigoalni.
14. Cobaduk.
15. Cassee Abad.
16. Baniakhali.
17. Dhaki.
18. Dacope.
19. Khulna.
20. Shella (old name Ainamongla).
21. Chandpie.
22. Jewdhara.
23. Suputi.

II.—Any person who desires to transport any forest produce from leased lands under the rules in force for the lease of waste lands in the Sundarbans through any of the water-channels as described in rule I, must hold a

* *Vide* Notification dated the 6th September 1888.

printed license duly filled up in accordance with the sample form to be obtained from the office of the officer in charge of the Sunderbans Forest Division at Khulna, and signed either by the lessee himself, or by an authorized and recognized agent of the lessee, whose signature and residence must be recorded in the office of the said officer at Khulna. The printed license so filled up shall be produced by the holder for inspection when he is called upon to do so by any Forest or Police Officer.

*III.—Any timber or other forest produce in transit within or passing out of the Sunderbans reserved forests, when there is reason to believe that anything is payable to Government in respect of such timber or forest produce, may be stopped and examined, by measurement if necessary, by any Forest or Police Officer.

†(*b*).—*Registration of property-marks used in transporting timber* (*section* 41 (*i*)).

I.—All persons transporting timber through any portion of the reserved or protected forests of the Sunderbans shall annually register their property-marks in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer. Such marks shall consist of a device to be approved by the Divisional Forest Officer, and a certificate of registration, showing the device registered, shall be given to each person who registers his property-mark. Copies of the certificate shall be forwarded to the officers in charge of the several revenue stations, as well as to the Conservator of Forests.

II.—The registration fee payable for each property-mark shall be Rs. 2 for a first registration and annas 8 for each subsequent annual renewal; provided—

(1) That the lower rate (annas 8) only will be payable under this rule by persons who hold certificates of registration under the Rules of the 16th February 1871, passed under Act VII of 1865, and who renew them within twelve months of the date of their last renewal;

(2) That should more than twelve months elapse in any case from the date of first registration under these rules, or from the date of any renewal, the full fee payable on first registration (Rs. 2) shall be levied for the subsequent registration of each property-mark; and

(3) That the Divisional Forest Officer may refuse to register more than one property-mark for any one person, should he consider it desirable to do so.

Chittagong Hill Tracts Reserved and Unclassed State Forests.

‡ (*c*).—*Transport of timber* (*section* 41).

I. Interpretation clause.—All words used in these rules, and defined in Act VII of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act, 1878), shall be

* *Vide* Notification dated 10th May 1887.
† *Vide* Notification dated 12th October 1885
‡ *Vide* Notifications dated 17th October 1881, 31st July 1882, and 12th October 1885.

deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

II. Stoppage of produce for examination and for the payment of dues at revenue stations.—All timber or forest produce which is brought down by the rivers passing out of the Chittagong Hill Tracts shall be liable to stoppage for examination and for the payment of the amounts, if any, due to Government thereon at the revenue stations established on the following rivers, viz.—

Fenny, Droong, Haldah, Kalapania, Surtah, Ishamati, Karnafuli, Sylock, Sungoo, Dolu, Hangar, Tankawati, Matamori, Eadgong, Bagkhali, Rezu, Sialbukka Roaja's Hát, Fatikcherry, or at such other places as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, prescribe.

All timber and forest produce shall be liable to stoppage by any officer especially authorized in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests for examination below the revenue stations established under these rules; and if the forest produce be found to be in excess of, or different in kind from, that specified in the pass granted by the forest officer in charge of the revenue station, the examining officer shall seize the same and report the case at once to the Divisional Forest Officer.

The holder of a pass shall be bound to produce it at any point on the river *below* the authorized revenue stations when called upon to do so by any forest officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests, failing which the forest produce will be detained, pending the production of the pass.

III. Removal and passing of produce taken from the reserved forests.—Passes for the removal of timber or forest produce from the reserved forests in the Chittagong Hill Tracts may be obtained from—

(*a*) the officer in local charge of the forest, or

(*b*) the officer in charge of the Chittagong Forest Division,

on payment of such royalty or on such other payment on account of the price of the materials as is prescribed by competent authority.

The holder of any such pass shall be entitled, on production thereof, to take his timber or forest produce free of further payment, and without stopping, past any revenue station specified in Rule II.

Provided that the officer in charge of any such revenue station may stop any such timber or forest produce, and subject the same to examination.

Any timber or forest produce found in excess of, or of a different kind to, that specified in the pass may be detained by the said officer until any sums that may be due in respect thereof be paid.

If it shall appear that such excess or different kind of timber or forest produce has been obtained fraudulently, the officer in charge shall seize the same and report the matter for the orders of the officer in charge of the Chittagong Forest Division.

*IV. * Procedure required from holders of waste land lots in fee simple, or of leases which give the right of removal of forest produce from the land leased.*—Holders of waste land lots in fee simple within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and persons whose leases give them the right of removing

* *Vide* Notification dated 2nd September 1890.

timber or forest produce without further charge from such lots or lands as are covered by their leases, shall, if they desire to transport such timber or forest produce by river in the manner described in Rule II, apply to the Assistant Commissioner for passage to cover the maximum amount of each kind of timber or forest produce which they expect to export during the year ending on the 31st March next following the date of their application. Holders of estates or tenures in the district of Chittagong, who have the right of removing timber or forest produce without further charge, shall, in like manner, when their estates or tenures are situated above a toll-station, make application to the Collector of Chittagong, who shall issue similar passes. The amount of each despatch of timber or forest produce shall be entered on the back of such pass, and shall be checked by the officers in charge of the revenue stations at which such timber or forest produce may be stopped under Rule II, after which the same may be removed free of charge.

V. Stoppage of produce from forest tracts not being reserved forests.—All timber or forest produce exported from forest tracts not being reserved forests shall be stopped for examination at one of the revenue stations specified in Rule II, and for the levy thereon of the royalty or price fixed by competent authority.

VI. Obstruction of rivers prohibited; such obstructions to be removed by, or at the cost of, the parties in fault.—The closing up or obstructing of any river used for the transit of timber or forest produce, or the stoppage of navigation on the same, is prohibited. The Assistant Commissioner may order any person who, by his act or negligence, has caused such closure, obstruction, or stoppage to remove the same within a time specified, or may cause such obstruction to be cleared, and recover the cost of such clearance from the person by whose act or negligence it was caused.

VII. Registration of property marks, and fees to be paid for the same.—All persons engaged in the cutting and export of timber or forest produce shall annually register their property marks in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer. Such marks shall consist of a device to be approved by the Divisional Forest Officer, and the fee for registration shall be Re. 1 (one) for first registration, and four annas for each subsequent annual renewal. A certificate of registration, showing the device registered, shall be given to each person registering his mark, and a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner. Marks shall ordinarily be registered to hold good for one route or line of export only, but any person may register the same mark for use on more than one route, subject to the payment of a separate fee for each such line of route.

VIII. Penalty clause.—Any person infringing any provision of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both.

Under the provisions of Rule V of the River Rules for the Chittagong Hill Tracts the royalty on timber or forest produce exported from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, shall be levied at an *ad valorem* rate of 10 per cent. on the market value of such produce. The Assistant Commissioner shall, under the advice of the District Forest Officer, and subject

to the approval of the Commissioner of the Division, from time to time draw up a table of values of all descriptions of forest produce likely to be exported, and may from time to time, with the like advice and approval, correct, modify, or alter such table of values. The value of all forest produce shall, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be that specified in the said table. Such table shall, when approved by the Commissioner, be published at all the revenue stations, and be otherwise made generally known, and all modifications or corrections of the said table shall be similarly notified.

CHAPTER V.

RULES FOR THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

* (*a*)—Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts and Sundarbans Forests.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, in accordance with section 45 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the following shall be the areas within which all unmarked wood and timber shall be the property of Government, unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto under the provisions of the said Act, and the rules made under it :—

(*a*)—The following rivers in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, together with their tributaries, so far as they flow through British territory down to the southern boundary of those districts :—

1. Mechi river.	8 Mojnan.
2. Chenga.	9. Tursa.
3. Balasun.	10. Buri Tursa river.
4. Mahanadi.	11. Kalajani.
5. Tista.	12. Darsi.
6. Jaldaka.	13 Raidak.
7. Dudua.	14. Kalkali.

(*b*)—The seashore and the rivers and creeks in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Jessore, so far as they are included within the boundary of the reserved and protected forests of the Sunderbans.

†(*b*)—Sundarbans Forests.

The following rules are sanctioned for the collection of drift timber in the Sunderbans forests under section 51 of the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878 :—

I.—*Interpretation clause.*—All words used in these rules and defined in Act VII of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act, 1878) shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

---

* *Vide* Notifications of the 3rd November 1879 and of the 18th July 1888.
† *Vide* Notification dated the 16th February 1881.

And in these rules 'Drift Timber' shall mean timber of the descriptions mentioned in section 45 of the said Act.

II.—*Procedure to be used in obtaining permits to collect drift timber.*—Any person who, within the area of the Sundarbans to which section 45 of the Act has been extended by the Government Notification of the 3rd November 1879, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, wishes to salve drift timber, shall apply to the officer in charge of the Sundarbans Forest Division for a written permit specifying the nature of the timber which he wishes to salve, and shall register the boat or boats to be used in salving.

Every boat so registered shall have conspicuously painted on it its register number, the date of registration, and a letter indicating the revenue station at which such boat was registered. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied for each boat for the first registration, and a fee of one half this amount for every subsequent registration. Every registration shall hold good for one year from the date thereof. Provided that if any person shall wish to enter the area defined above for the purpose of salving drift timber, the property of himself or of any known owner, a written permit for this special purpose may be granted him by the officer in charge of the Sundarbans Forest Division on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 only; but such person shall be bound by all the conditions regarding the registration and marking of his boats laid down in this rule.

III.—*Salved timber to be taken to drift timber depôts.*—All timber salved shall be taken, with as little delay as possible, to the nearest drift timber depôt.

IV.—*Nothing to prevent chance timber being salved.*—Nothing in the preceding rules shall be held to prevent any person lawfully plying a boat within the limits of the Sundarbans reserved and protected forests from salving any drift timber that he may find.

V —*Salved timber which may become vested in Government to be sold by auction.*—All drift timber salved under these rules, which may become vested in Government under section 48 of the Indian Forest Act, shall be sold by auction within such periods and in such manner as the Conservator of Forests may direct.

VI.—*Amount of salvage* (*a*).—Any person, whether a forest officer or not, who has salved any drift timber, shall be entitled to receive as salvage an amount equivalent to 15 per cent. of the estimated value of such drift timber, as adjudged by the Sundarbans Divisional Officer or by any subordinate officer specially authorised by the Conservator of Forests in that behalf—

(*b*) Provided that any person authorised by permit to salve drift timber under Rule II shall receive as salvage an amount equivalent to 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the drift timber salved by him, such value being adjudged as above provided.

(*c*) In special cases the Conservator of Forests may increase the amount of salvage to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. of the estimated value of the drift timber salved.

(*d*) When more persons than one are concerned in salving, the amount of salvage shall be paid to them collectively and on their joint receipt.

VII.—*Payments required when drift timber is proved to be the property of a claimant.*—If the drift timber collected shall be shown under section 47 of the Act to be the property of any person other than Government, such person shall be liable to pay to Government, under section 50 of the Act, the following amounts, viz.:—

(1) the actual amount of salvage paid to the salver;
(2) the actual cost incurred in moving the timber to the drift depôt;
(3) such fees as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the sanction of Government, for the storing of timber at such depôt.

VIII.—*Registration of property marks.*—Any person holding a permit under Rule II, who makes use of any property mark or device for marking drift timber salved by him, may register the same in the office of the Sunderbans Forest Divisional Officer. The fee to be paid for such registration shall be one rupee for the first year, and eight annas for each annual renewal. A certificate of registration showing the marks registered shall be given on payment of the prescribed fee.

IX.—*Penalty clause.*—Any person who shall infringe any of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

*(c).—Districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, under section 45 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and in continuation of the Notification of the 3rd November 1879, that the following shall be the areas in the districts named, within which all unmarked wood and timber shall be the property of Government, unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto under the provisions of the said Act, and the rules made under it.

The following rivers, in the districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong, together with their tributaries, so far as they flow through British territory:—

1. Fenny,	9. Sungoo,
2. Dhroong,	10. Dolu,
3. Haldah,	11. Hangar,
4. Kalapania,	12. Tak, or Tunkawati,
5. Sartah,	13. Matamori, or Mamori,
6. Ishamatti,	14. Eadgong,
7. Karnafuli,	15. Bagkhali,
8. Sylock,	16. Rezu,

provided that, under the last clause of the said section 45, all pieces of timber measuring less than six feet in length and three feet in girth shall be exempted from the provisions of the said section.

* *Vide* Notification dated 3rd July 1884.

*Drift Timber Rules of the Chittagong District and of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

1. *Drift timber may be salved by any person.*—All pieces of timber measuring over six feet in length and three feet in girth, and all bamboos when floating in rafts or tied together in bundles found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk within the areas of the districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts to which the provisions of section 45 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, have been extended by the Government Notification dated the 3rd July 1884, may be salved by any person.

2. *Timber to be taken to drift depôt.*—The salver shall deliver such timber and bamboos to the forest officer in charge of any duly notified drift timber depot, or of any of the forest revenue stations which have been, or may hereafter be, notified, under the River Rules of the 17th October 1881, which said revenue stations shall be drift depôts under these rules. The drift depôts will be as follows, with effect from the 3rd July 1884: —

Name of river.	No.	Name and locality of depôt.
1	2	3
Fenny	1	Fenny revenue station (at the Amli ghât)
Dhroong ...	2	Dhroong ditto.
	3	Fatakcherry ditto
Haldah .	4	Haldah revenue station.
Kalapania ...	5	Kalapania ditto.
Sartah ...	6	Sartah ditto.
Ishamatti ...	7	Ishamatti ditto.
	8	Rajashat ditto.
	9	Sialbukka ditto.
Karnafuli ..	10	Karnafuli ditto (at the Chandraghona thana).
	11	Ishamatti Mukh drift depôt (at the junction of the Karnafuli and Ishamatti).
	12	Kainchighat drift depôt (on the Kadalpur road).
	13	Chittagong ditto (at Chittagong timber depôt).
Sylock ...	14	Sylock revenue station.
Sungoo ...	15	Sungoo ditto.
	16	Dohazari drift depôt (at crossing of the Arakan road.
	17	Dolu Mukh drift depôt (at junction of Sungoo and Dolu rivers).
Dolu ..	18	Dolu revenue station.
Hangar ...	19	Hangar ditto.
Tak or Tunkawati ...	20	Tunkawati ditto.
Matamori or Ma mori.	21	Matamori ditto (at Manikpur village).
	22	Chakaria drift depôt (at Chakaria thana).
	23	Harbang ditto (at junction of the Matamori and Harbang).
Eadgong ...	24	Eadgong revenue station (at Bhomoriaghona village).
Bagkhali ..	25	Bagkhali ditto (at Ramoo thana).
Rezu ..	26	Rezu ditto.

* *Vide* Notifications of the 3rd July 1884 and 30th April 1885

3 *Salvage fees.*—Any such person who shall have salved timber or bamboos as above enumerated under these rules, and taken the same to any drift timber depôt, shall be entitled to receive as salvage fees—

(*a*) from the owner, through Government, 50 per cent of the value as adjudged by the forest officer, in the case of timber and bamboos, the ownership of which is proved and admitted under section 47 of the Indian Forest Act;

(*b*) from Government, in the case of timber and bamboos that become vested in Government under section 48 of the said Act, 50 per cent. of the net balance of the auction sale account after deducting therefrom all expenses of transport and other charges: such salvage fees to be paid after the sale has been effected.

4. *Payments required when drift timber is shown to be the property of a claimant.*—No such timber or bamboos shall be delivered to any claimant who (under section 47 of the Indian Forest Act) has been recognised to be the owner until, under section 50 of the said Act, he shall have paid to the Forest Officer 50 per cent. of its value as adjudged by that officer, together with such other expenses as may have been incurred in salving the said timber or bamboos. Should the recognised owner fail to make these payments within 10 days of his receiving intimation from the forest officer of the amount due, the property salved shall be dealt with (under section 48 of the Act) as unclaimed timber.

5. *Salved timber which may become vested in Government to be sold by auction.*—All drift timber or bamboos salved under these rules, which may become vested in Government under section 48 of the Indian Forest Act, shall be sold by auction after two months from the expiry of the period fixed for the disposal of claims under section 46 of the said Act.

6. *Property marks.*—All property marks registered under rule VII of the Chittagong River Rules of the 17th October 1881 shall be held to be property marks establishing claim to drift timber salved under these rules

7. *Penalty clause.*—Any person who shall infringe any provision of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*d*).—The Gandak River and its Tributaries in the Champaran District.

The* Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is now pleased to direct, under section 45 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1890), that the river Gandak and its tributaries in the Champaran and Saran districts, or along their borders down to the point where they are crossed by the Motihari-Chapra road, including an area within a direct distance of two miles from either bank of the main stream of

* *Vide* Notification No 1026For., dated the 28th February 1894.

the Gandak river, taking that stream at its cold season level (provided always that these areas are within his jurisdiction), are areas within which all unmarked timber of the following descriptions shall be considered to be the property of Government, unless or until any person establishes his right and title thereto under the provisions of the said Act and the rules made under it:—

sál, sissu, deodar, tun, asaina, haldu, chir, and sandan, in pieces exceeding 2 feet in girth and 4 feet in length, but no other classes or sizes of unmarked timber whatever.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the following rules with regard to the collection of drift timber in the Gandak river and its tributaries in the Champaran and Saran districts:—

Rules.

Drift Timber Rules for the River Gandak and its tributaries, so far as they flow in or along the boundaries of the Champaran and Saran districts, within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, made under section 51 *of the Indian Forest Act.*

1. *Draft Timber may be salved by any person.*—All timber found adrift, beached. stranded or sunk; all wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section 41, Act VII of 1878, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all unmarked timber which is by this Notification declared to be the property of Government, may be salved by any person within the area above specified.

2. *Report to be made when wood or timber is salved.*—The salver shall intimate the fact that he has salved wood or timber to the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the drift operations, or to the nearest police-station, or to such police or other officer or subordinate as the Divisional Forest Officer may from time to time direct to receive such reports; every such police or other officer or subordinate shall be bound to give a receipt to the person so intimating, and report the same, without unnecessary delay, to the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the forest division to which the control of the river pertains.

3. *Salvage fees.*—Any such person who shall have salved wood or timber under these rules shall be entitled to receive as salvage fees—

(*a*) in the case of wood or timber, the ownership of which is proved and admitted under section 47 of the Indian Forest Act—from the owner, through the Forest Officer, a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value thereof, as adjudged by the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the drift operations;

(*b*) in the case of wood or timber that becomes vested in Government under section 48 of the Indian Forest Act—from Government a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the net balance of the sale price of the said wood or timber, after deducting therefrom all expenses

of transport and other charges (if any): such salvage fees to be paid after the sale has been effected.

4. *Payment is required when drift timber is shown to be the property of a claimant.*—No such wood or timber shall be delivered to any claimant who, under section 47 of the Indian Forest Act, has been recognised to be the owner until, under section 50 of the said Act, he shall have paid to the Divisional Forest Officer 25 per cent of its value as adjudged by that officer, together with such other expenses as may have been incurred in salving the said wood or timber. Should the recognised owner fail to make these payments within 10 days of his receiving intimation from the Divisional Forest Officer of the amount due, the property salved shall be dealt with (under section 48 of the Act) as unclaimed timber.

5. *Salved timber which may become vested in Government to be sold to the best advantage.*—All drift and stranded wood and timber salved under these rules, which may become vested in Government under section 48 of the Indian Forest Act, shall be sold to the best advantage after two months from the expiry of the period fixed for the disposal of claims under section 46 of the said Act.

6. *Drift and stranded timber when sold to be marked with the departmental sale mark.*—Drift and stranded wood and timber when sold by the Forest Department will be marked with the departmental sale mark, and, when relinquished under rule 4, with a suitable distinguishing mark.

7. *Grant of passes.*—For all timber removed from the area above notified a printed and numbered pass must be obtained from such officials as may be appointed by Divisional Forest Officers on which shall be clearly entered the number of pieces and the kinds of wood and timber and the amount realized from the purchaser or claimant over the signature of the official appointed to this duty.

8. *Penalty clause.*—Any person who shall infringe any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased, under section 2 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), to vest the Collectors of the Champaran and Saran districts, the Subdivisional Officers of Bettiah and Gopalganj, and the officer in charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Division, Oudh Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the powers of Forest Officers for the purpose of carrying out the rules made under section 51 of the said Act for the salving, collection and disposal of the drift and stranded wood and timber on the river Gandak and its tributaries, so far as they flow within their jurisdiction, in or along the borders of the Champaran and Saran districts.

For the purposes of carrying out the said rules, such subordinates as may be employed by the officer in charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Division shall be deemed to be officers of the Forest Department in Bengal of class III within the meaning of the Notification under sections 2 and 75 (*a*) of the Indian Forest Act, dated the 14th October 1890, published at pages 997-998, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem.

CHAPTER VI.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Powers of Forest Officers under Section 75(*a*)—*vide* Chapter I(*a*).

Grant of rewards under section 75(b)—see Chap. I (b).

(*a*).—Rules for the unleased portions of the Chittagong Khas Mahals.

Reservation of trees (section 75 (c)).

The felling of any of the trees specified below is prohibited in the settled lands of the unleased portion of the khas mahals situated in the Regulation District of Chittagong without the previous permission of the Collector, or of such officers as he may authorize to issue permits on his behalf, subject to the payment of a royalty levied at an *ad valorem* rate of 10 per cent. on the market value of the trees. The Collector shall, under the advice of the District Forest Officer, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the Division, from time to time draw up a table of values of all classes of the trees likely to be required by the public, and may from time to time, with the like advice and approval, correct, modify, or alter such table of values. The said table shall, when approved by the Commissioner, be published at such places as may be decided upon, and be otherwise made generally known, and all modifications or corrections of the said table shall be similarly notified:—

Class I.

1.	Boilam	*Swintonia Schwenckii.*
2.	Chaongri	
3.	Chaplash, Chaplis ...	*Artocarpus Chaplasha.*
4.	Chaúlmugri	*Gynocardia odorata.*
5.	Chikrassi	*Chickrassia tabularis.*
6.	Gáb	*Diospyros Embriopteris.*
7.	Gurjun	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus.*
8.	Jarúl	*Lagerströmia Reginæ.*
9.	Kandeb	*Calophylium polianthum.*
10.	Nagesar	*Mesua ferea.*
11.	Tali	*Dichopsis polyantha.*
12.	Telsur	*Drimycarpus racemosus.*
13.	Sirís tittuia	*Albizzia odoratissima.*
14.	Tún, Shurúzbed, Poma and all trees planted by Government in the said Khas Mahals.	*Cedrela Toona.*

* *Vide* Notification dated 4th September 1889.

Class II.

1.	Asok	...	*Saraca indica.*
2.	Dhamin, Assur	..	*Grewia tiliæfolia.*
3.	Badam	..	*Terminalia catappa.*
4.	Bahera ..	...	*Ditto belerica.*
5.	Bandorhulla ...	...	*Duabanga sonneratioides.*
6.	Barún, Boruna	...	*Cratœva religiosa.*
7.	Battana ...	...	*Quercus (all species).*
8.	Bél ...	...	*Ægle Marmelos.*
9.	Botta ...	...	*Gardenia costata*
10.	Brucia ...		*Cryptocaria floribunda.*
11.	Buhal ...	...	*Cordia Myxa.*
12.	Busna, Bagfal	...	*Sesbania grandiflora.*
13	Chakua	...	*Albizzia stipulata.*
14.	Chandan, Rakta-chandan	...	*Adenanthera pavonina.*
15.	Chatwan, Chatin	...	*Alstonia scholaris.*
16.	Dephúl ...	...	*Artocarpus Lakoocha.*
17.	Dharmara ...	..	*Stereospermum chelonoides.*
18.	Goran, Guttia	...	*Ceriops candolleana.*
19	Gútgutia ...	...	*Heynea trijuya.*
20	Haritáki ...	...	*Terminalia chebula.*
21.	Horina	...	*Vitex leucoxylon.*
22.	Kao, Atta-jam	...	*Olea dioica.*
23	Karanj Kerran	...	*Pongamia glabra.*
24.	Keowra ...	...	*Sonneratia apetala.*
25.	Khaja, Kamkui	...	*Briedelia retusa*
26.	Konak Makusal	...	*Schima Wallichii.*
27.	Koroi ...	...	*Albizzia procera.*
28.	Kúm ...	...	*Adina sessilifolia.*
29.	Kúsúm ...	...	*Schleichera trijuga.*
30.	Lohar-bhadi ...	...	*Odina Wodier.*
31.	Minjri ...	...	*Cassia siamea.*
32	Múrá ...	...	*Sterculia colorata.*
33.	Mús ...	...	*Pterospermum acerifolium.*
34.	Palás, Paláshu	...	*Butea frondosa.*
35.	Pitáli ...	...	*Trewia nudiflora.*
36.	Putti-jam, Jam	...	*Eugenia grandis.*
37.	Sampar, Champa	...	*Michelia champaca.*
38.	Semul ...	...	*Bombax malabaricum.*
39.	Sil-bhadi, Nil-bhadi	...	*Garuga pinnata.*
40.	Sonalu or Honalu, Amaltás		*Cassia Fistula.*
41.	Strium, Kein ...	...	*Bischoffia javanica.*
42.	Súndri ...	...	*Heritiera littoralis.*
43	Túla ...	...	*Sterculia alata.*
44.	Udál ...	...	*Ditto villosa.*

Class III.

All trees that ordinarily attain a girth of 3 feet and are not specified in classes I and II.

The provisions of the above rule shall not be interpreted as in any way derogating from the rights of Government as owner of the forests in the unleased portions of the Chittagong district.

(*b*).—*Boat Registration* (*section* 75(*d*)).

SUNDARBANS FORESTS.

The 12*th September* 1880.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify, under section 75 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), that on and after the 1st October next, any persons trading in timber or forest produce, or desirous of purchasing and removing forest produce from the reserved and protected forests of the Sundarbans, may, if they so desire, and in place of having their boats as heretofore measured on every occasion that they enter or leave those forests or pass any of the forest toll-stations, have their boats measured once for all, and such measurement registered by the Deputy Conservator of Forests or his subordinates at any of those toll-stations, viz.—

1. Mud Point.
2. Shikarpur.
3. Nalkora.
4. Miragunj.
5. Basrah.
6. Samukputha.
7. Bamanghatta.
8. Matla.
9. Rampura.
10. Sahibkhali.
11. Bussuntpur.
12. Halderkhali.
13. Burigoalni.
14. Cobaduk.
15. Cassee Abad.
16. Baniakhali.
17. Dhaki.
18. Dacope.
19. Khulna.
20. Shella.
21. Chandpie.
22. Jewdhasa
23. Suputi.*

Such registration will hold good for the period of one year, and may be renewed after the expiry of that period.

Any boat the measurement of which is so registered will not be liable to further remeasurement or detention, either within the forests or at the forest toll-stations, provided—

(1) that the boat does not contain any forest produce other than that entered in the permit; and

(2) that the load does not exceed the registered burden, as shown by the mark on the water-line.

All boats registered will have the maundage and date of measurement painted in letters not less than 4 inches long on both sides of the bow ; and amid-ships on either side will be painted the water-line or line showing the loaded draft. This last will be indicated by a circle painted in white, intersected by a red line marking the depth to which the boat may be loaded. This line will be fixed at the pleasure of the manjhi before measurement is made, and the measurement will be made accordingly.

* Notification dated 25th April 1887.

The fees payable when a boat is registered for the first time shall be according to the following scale :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Boats not exceeding			50 maunds ...	0	4	0
Above	50 and not exceeding		100 „ ...	0	8	0
„	100 „	„	500 „ ...	0	12	0
„	500 „	„	1,000 „ ...	1	8	0
„	1,000 „	„	2,000 „ ...	2	0	0
„	2,000 „	„	3,000 „ ...	3	0	0
„	3,000 ...	...	... ...	4	0	0

On renewal of the registration after the expiry of twelve months, fees shall be payable at half the rates given in the above scale, provided that application is made for such renewal of registration within two months of the expiry of the said twelve months. After that period the full fees will be payable as for fresh registration.

(*c*).—*Fire protection* (*section* (75) *d*).

RULES FOR THE DARJEELING, JALPAIGURI, HAZARIBAGH, SINGHBHUM AND PALAMAU DISTRICTS AND THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE OF ANGUL.

I.—Any person living in the vicinity of a Government forest reserve, or occupying or using land in such vicinity, and desirous of clearing by fire any standing forest or grass land near that reserve, in a locality from which such fire would be likely to endanger the reserve, shall observe the following rules :—

(1) He shall give notice of at least one week to the nearest officer, ranger or forester, of his intention.

(2) He shall clear a belt of land at least 20 feet broad on the side of the land he proposes to burn nearest to the forest reserve.

(3) He shall choose for such burning a day or time when a high wind is not blowing.

(4) He shall light the fire in a direction contrary to the prevailing wind.

II.—Any such person desirous of burning, on land adjoining a forest reserve, wood, grass or weeds, or other cut material, shall collect that material into heaps, and burn it separately in such a way that the fire may not endanger the forest reserve.

III.—Any person collecting inflammable forest produce, such as grass and bamboos, on land adjoining a forest reserve, and any holder of a permit to collect such materials from the forest reserve, shall stack the material so collected in an open space, as far removed as possible from the forest.

IV.—All persons travelling on roads passing through or along the boundary of a forest reserve shall camp only at such places as may be cleared and set apart for the purpose of camping-grounds by the forest officer, who shall yearly publish a list of such grounds in the vicinity

* *Vide* Notification No. 1737For., dated 3rd May 1892.

[No. II.]

CHAPTER VI (*c*)—*Fire Protection.*—PAGE (26).

IN the heading omit 'and' before 'Palamau' and after "Palamau" *add* "and Puri." To the footnote, *add*, *vide* also Notification, No. 295-For., dated the 15th January 1895.

[II, 1—April 1895.]

of the reserve. Camping at other localities than those so set apart is forbidden, and all persons so camping shall light any fires they may make for cooking or other purposes in such a way as not to endanger the forest reserve, or the buildings or property on the camping ground; and they shall extinguish all such fires before leaving the camping-ground.

V.—The carriage of burning wood, fire-brands, or torches through or along the boundary of any reserved forest, is prohibited.

(*d*).—*Rules regulating grazing* (*section* 75 (*d*)).

(I).—Dumsong Sub-division of Darjeeling District.

Rule I.—For the purposes of these rules the forest will be divided into—

1.—Lower forest.
2.—Upper do.

The lower forest will be composed of the forests along the valleys of the Rungpo and Tista, viz., the lower part of the Dumsong, the Kalimpong, the lower part of the Rinkinpong, the Tunang, and the Nuzzeokh forest reserves, as well as the forests of the lower hills, including the Tista Chel range, the Sukam block, the northern Tondu, and the lower portions of the Nar and Juldaka forests. The upper forest will contain the remainder of the forest reserved or proposed to be reserved.

Rule II.—Grazing in the lower forest will not be permitted except under monthly permits to be obtained from the officer in charge of the range on payment of such fees as the Conservator of Forests may fix from time to time. The localities in which such officer may be authorised to grant permits will be fixed annually in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph † 97 of the Forest Department Code.

Rule III.—Grazing in the upper forest will be reserved primarily for cultivators, who are tenants of Government in the Kalimpong sub-division. Any such person who wishes to graze his cattle in the upper forest shall take out a quarterly pass for that purpose on or before the first day in each quarter, at the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, and shall pay for such pass at the following rates:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For each buffalo	0	4	0
„ bullock, cow, pony	0	2	0
„ sheep or goat	0	1	0

or at such reduced rates as the Conservator of Forests, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, may from time to time prescribe. Persons who are not residents of the Kalimpong sub-division may be permitted to graze their cattle in these forests on payment of the rates which may from time to time be fixed by the Conservator of Forests.

Rule IV.—The mandals (33 in number) of the different blocks will be permitted to graze free of charge, in the upper forest, such

* *Vide* Notification dated 21st February 1882.
† Section 82 of the Code, 4th Edition.

cattle as are *bonâ fide* their own personal property Any of these mandals may apply for permission to the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner of Kalimpong, who will obtain for him from the Divisional Forest Officer the permits for such cattle as he may consider him entitled to graze. In all respects other than the payment of fees, such permits shall be held to be permits granted under Rule III of the rules, and the holders shall be bound to carry out all the provisions of these rules. If in any case the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall consider it necessary to refuse to apply for the permit, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the applicant shall then be entitled to graze his cattle only upon payment of the fees prescribed in Rule III.

Rule V.—All such permits shall expire on the last day in each quarter, viz., June 30th, September 30th, December 31st, and March 31st, respectively; and permits for portions of a quarter shall be counted as for a whole quarter.

Rule VI.—The permitss hall fix the forest block or compartment in which the privilege of grazing may be exercised, and the block or compartment shall be selected by the divisional officer with due regard to the convenience of the permit-holder, provided that at least one-half the area of the upper forest shall always be made available for such grazing.

Rule VII.—The construction of grazing camps, enclosures, or *bathans* shall be permitted in such blocks or compartments as may be permanently set apart for that purpose by the sub-divisional forest officer. For the construction of such grazing camps, enclosures, or *bathans*, permit-holders may utilise such dead and dry wood as may be found in the vicinity, and, with the permission of the Forest Officer previously obtained, canes and bamboos. Should sufficient dry wood not be available, the Divisional Forest Officer or his subordinates may allow trees of the less valuable kinds, of less girth than 18 inches, to be cut on payment of a fee of six pies for each tree so cut. No charge shall be made for canes, bamboos, or dry wood.

Rule VIII—The cutting of saplings and lopping of the branches of trees is prohibited. This rule should not be held to apply to bamboos or the small species of *Aralia* (*Chinta*).

Rule IX.—Any person in charge of cattle grazing under a permit shall be bound to keep his permit ready for inspection and to show it, on demand, to any forest officer visiting the *bathans*.

Rule X—All permits, on the expiry of the term for which they are granted, must be returned to the office of issue.

(2)—Darjeeling Forests.

1. Grazing in the reserved forests of the Darjeeling Forest sub-division, other than those north of the Little Rangit river, is prohibited, except under the following rules and conditions.

2. Permits for grazing will be issued by the forest officers in charge of ranges hereinafter referred to as range officers, for the calendar month, on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of Government The permits will fix the block or locality in which the privilege of grazing

* *Vide* Notifications dated 10th October 1885 and 19th November 1885

may be exercised; such blocks or localities shall be selected by the Divisional Forest Officer with regard to the protection of the forest, the convenience of the permit-holder, and the existing orders of Government on the subject, or orders which may in future be issued by Government.

3. He shall not be obliged to allow grazing in any given block to more than one head of cattle to every 10 acres of area, but on the other hand may locate any number of cattle in a block, provided the area available for grazing in that block be five acres per head.

4. Grazing will be reserved for milk cattle required for the supply of milk and butter to the public in Darjeeling, Jellapahar, and Jore Bungalow, and for a number of draught cattle not exceeding 150 heads.

The Divisional Forest Officer will not be bound to provide grazing for any cattle other than the above, but may, with the sanction of the Conservator, allow temporarily a larger number if he considers it can be done with due regard to the interest of the forest.

5. The construction of grazing camps, enclosures, or *bathans* is prohibited, except on the sites pointed out by the Divisional Forest Officer. Sites for two *bathans* shall be allowed to each grazier whose permit allows him to graze more than five head of cattle. Should more be required, or a change of site applied for, the question to be decided in case of dispute by the Divisional Forest Officer and Deputy Commissioner.

6. In the cases in which the two *bathans* allotted to a permit-holder lie in two different blocks, he shall not leave one for the other without previous notice to the range officer, and without having the permission of this officer endorsed on the permit.

7. For the construction of, and repairs to, these *bathans*, permit-holders may utilize such dry fallen wood as may be found in the vicinity, and, with the permission of the range officer, canes and bamboos. Should sufficient dry wood not be available, the Divisional Forest Officer, or his subordinate under his orders, may mark and allow to be cut for this purpose trees of the less valuable kinds of smaller girth than 18 inches on pre-payment of annas 4 per tree. No charge will be made for canes, bamboos, or dry wood.

8. The Divisional Forest Officer may prohibit the construction of *bathans* for draught cattle.

9. The cutting and lopping of trees is prohibited. This rule does not apply to bamboos, creepers, and the trees known as *Dung-Dung* (*Brassaiopsis Hamla*) and *Dudhia* (*Ficus gemella*).

The prohibition of cutting and lopping trees does not apply to the shrub known as Phulsari (*Rubis lineatus*).

10. Payment for permits for grazing will be made in advance on the first day of the month, and in case of payment not being made by the 10th, double fees may be charged; if not made by the 20th, the cattle may be driven out of the forest, or the defaulters prosecuted under section 25 (*d*) of the Indian Forest Act, and the issue of a permit refused, subject to appeal to the Conservator. Should the Conservator consider it desirable, payments may be made quarterly, but subject to the above provisions as to payments.

11. Buffaloes, goats, and sheep will not be allowed grazing in the forests forming the circles to be worked for the supply of fuel and timber to Darjeeling, Jellapahar, and tea plantations.

12. All permits will be kept at the *bathans*, and will be produced for inspection whenever called for by any Forest or Police Officer. On the expiry of the term for which a permit is issued, it shall be returned to the office of issue, and a fresh permit may be refused, unless the applicant produces his expiring or expired permit.

13. The range officer shall, after issue of a notice to any holder of a grazing permit, copy of which shall be sent for record to the Divisional Officer, require that on a day fixed, not less that seven days from the date of the notice, he shall have all his cattle within his *bathan* to allow of their number being checked with his permit. Such inspections shall not be made oftener than four times in the year: they shall ordinarily be held between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. so as not to cause unnecessary inconvenience to the permit-holder, who may, however, by giving at least two days' notice to the range officer, fix any other hour between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. of the day appointed by the notice that may be more convenient to himself. Should the permit-holder refuse or neglect to comply with the terms of the notice referred to above, or otherwise hinder the thorough inspection of his cattle, the issue to him of a fresh permit may be refused until he has complied with the requirements of this rule.

The Conservator may exempt by name, class or locality, any person or persons from the requirements of the preceding clause.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to debar any Forest or Police Officer from visiting and inspecting a *bathan* or cattle-shed or pen within the reserved forests, or the cattle grazing in the forest.

14. Any Forest Officer attached to the Darjeeling Forest Division, to whom the range officer is subordinate, may exercise any of the powers conferred on a range officer by these rules.

Khurda Protected Forests.

For rules regulating grazing—*see* Chapter III(*d*).

FINIS.

C. A. P.—Reg. No. 3809J—600—3-5-94.